FACT SHEET - EAST AREA CSS GA0037168

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TREATED WASTEWATER INTO WATERS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Permit is (check one):

1. ____ New issuance
2. ____ Revocation/Reissuance with no significant modifications
3. __X__ Revocation/Reissuance with modifications
4. ____ Modification Only

Date	Initials	
_____	____	Application on File & Reviewed for Completeness
_____	____	Permit Drafted
____	____	Draft Sent to Applicant
____	____	Permit issued as drafted

Facility Name: City of Atlanta – East Area Combined Sewer System

A combined sewer system (CSS) is a wastewater collection system owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the CWA), which conveys sanitary wastewaters (domestic, commercial and industrial wastewaters) and stormwater through a single-pipe system to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR part 403.3 (p).

A Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) is the discharge of combined sewage from a combined sewer system into waters of the State at a point prior to receiving minimum treatment. The draft permit adheres to the US EPA CSO Control Policy (April 19, 1994).

The City of Atlanta has two Combined Sewer Systems (CSS). This permit regulates the East Area Combined Sewage System.

Permit No. GA0037168

1. SYNOPSIS OF APPLICATION

a. **Name and Address of Applicant**:

City of Atlanta Department of Watershed Management
72 Marietta Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30335

Facility Address(es):

East Area Intrenchment Creek Water Quality Control Facility (WQCF)
1510 Key Road, SE
Atlanta, Georgia 30316

Custer Avenue Combined Sewage Control Facility (CSCF)
780 Custer Avenue, SE
Atlanta, Georgia 30316

Description of Proposed Operation:

The draft permit contains changes to reflect upgrades to the East Area CSCF facilities.

b. **Type of Facility:**

Combined Sewer System

c. **Design Capacity of Facility:** 20 MGD

d. **Applicant's Receiving Water:**

East Area Intrenchment Creek WQCF – Intrenchment Creek
Custer Avenue CSCF– Intrenchment Creek

River Basin: Ocmulgee River Basin.

e. **Description of Combined Sewer System and Outfalls:**

East Area Combined Sewer System (CSS): The East Area includes two facilities, Custer Avenue CSCF and East Area Intrenchment Creek WQCF. Each facility has an outfall through which treated effluent (combined sewage) can be discharged.

The Custer Avenue CSCF provides disinfection, dechlorination and removal of floatables and settleable solids.

The East Area Intrenchment Creek WQCF is capable of processing 20 MGD of flow. The four existing grit separation units have been replaced with enhanced vortex grit separation. The existing flocculation basin has been modified to serve as a grit settling tank. The existing sedimentation basin remains. High rate compressed media filtration has been added to the facility. The facility provides disinfection and chlorination.

The combined sewers in the McDaniel Street CSS area were separated as of August 29, 2007, and the control facility is no longer monitored because it no longer treats combined sewage.

f. **Description of Discharges**

Outfall Serial No. and Description

001
Outfall: East Area Intrenchment Creek WQCF
Outfall Location: Latitude: 33° 42' 12" Longitude: 84° 20' 08"

002
Outfall: Custer Avenue CSCF
Outfall Location: Latitude: 33° 43' 07" Longitude: 84° 21' 36"

2. HISTORICAL INFORMATION ON ATLANTA CSS

This historical information contained herein pertains to both the East Area CSS and the West Area CSS. However, NPDES permit GA0037168 pertains only to the East Area CSS. With the closure of the McDaniel and Greensferry facilities, there are currently six facilities in the City of Atlanta's combined sewage systems (East and West). They are the West Area WQCF, Clear Creek CSCF, Custer Avenue CSCF, East Area Intrenchment Creek WQCF, Proctor Creek/North Avenue CSCF and Tanyard Creek CSCF. These facilities discharge into tributaries to the Chattahoochee River and the South River.

The Federal District Court entered into a Consent Decree (Civil Action File No. 1:95-CV-2550-TWT) in September 1998. The Consent Decree agreed to by the City of Atlanta, US EPA and EPD imposed injunctive relief and penalties. The purpose of the Consent Decree was for the City of Atlanta to achieve compliance with its NPDES permits, eliminate all unpermitted discharges from the combined sewer system, comply with the Clean Water Act, and meet water quality standards.

The Consent Decree required the City to pay a monetary settlement and conduct remedial work, which included conducting an extensive engineering evaluation of the CSS and CSCFs and determining a course of action that would result in the discharges from the CSCFs meeting water quality standards. The approved remedial measures projects have been constructed and include:

- Improvements to the East Area Intrenchment Creek WQCF,
- Separation of the Greensferry and McDaniel basins and the Stockade sub-basin,
- Dechlorination at Custer Ave., North Ave., Tanyard Creek, and Clear Creek facilities,
- West Area storage tunnel,
- Custer Ave storage tank, and
- West Area treatment facility

Conditions of the Consent Decree, which required the City to evaluate and make extensive improvements to their CSCFs as described above, are considered a part of the completed portions of the CSO control planning and implementation. Subsequent NPDES permits issued to the City contained conditions and requirements for the City to continue these ongoing efforts and implement their CSO control program to meet water quality standards and the Clean Water Act.

It is of importance to note that the Consent Decree does not alleviate the City from its obligations to comply with the NPDES permits nor with any applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

3. BASIS FOR FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITS AND PERMIT CONDITIONS

Based on the EPA CSO Control Policy (April 19, 1994)

The CSO control policy establishes CSO discharges as point source discharges subject to NPDES and CWA requirements and has the following objectives:

a. Ensure that if CSO discharges occur, they are a result of wet weather.

b. Bring all wet weather CSO discharge points into compliance with the technology based and water quality based requirements of the CWA.

c. Minimize the impacts of the CSOs on water quality, aquatic biota, and human health.

Permittees must implement nine minimum controls (NMCs) (reference Part I.A.2 of the draft permit).

Permittees should develop long term control plans for controlling CSOs either using the demonstration approach or the presumption approach. The demonstration approach allows the permittee to demonstrate that the plan is adequate to meet the water quality based requirements of the CWA. The presumption approach allows the permittee to implement a minimum level of treatment that is presumed to meet the water quality based requirements of the CWA. CSO Controls are incorporated using a two-phase approach.

- Phase I is for the implementation of the nine minimum controls, which are Technology Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs), and documenting that this requirement has been met.

- Phase II is for the development and implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) for the CSOs.

- The Post Phase II permit contains the requirements to continue with the NMCs and proper operation and implementation of the CSO controls.

The City of Atlanta is in Post Phase II and the draft permit contains the following conditions:

The draft permit contains technology based requirements and best management practices for the permittee to demonstrate implementation of the nine minimum controls and continue to implement its LTCP.

The draft permits contains provisions for a long-term average of four (4) overflow events from the CSS. An overflow event is one or more overflows from a CSS as a result of a precipitation event that does not receive minimum treatment. Minimum treatment, as defined by the CSO Control Policy, is the treatment of combined sewage which includes a minimum of primary clarification or equivalent treatment (removal of floatable and settleable solids may be achieved by any combination of treatment technologies or methods that are shown to be equivalent to primary clarification), solids or floatables disposal and disinfection of effluent, including removal of harmful disinfection chemical residuals, prior to discharge to waters of the State.

Examples of overflow events during wet weather, include, but are not limited to, the following:

Any discharge from a pipe, conveyance or outfall in the CSS prior to receiving minimum treatment.

A discharge from a permitted CSS outfall that did not receive minimum treatment because it was disinfected and de-chlorinated, but was not screened.

Any discharge from a pipe, conveyance or outfall in the CSS where no disinfection has occurred.

Any discharge from a pipe, conveyance or outfall in the CSS where floatable or settleable solids are not removed.

The draft permit contains requirements to implement technology based controls determined on a best professional judgment basis, narrative requirements that ensure that the selected CSO controls are implemented, operated and maintained per the LTCP and water quality based effluent limits under 40 CFR 122.44 (d)(1) and 122.44(k), requiring at a minimum, compliance with the numeric performance standards for CSO controls, based in average design conditions specifying at least one of the following:

1. A maximum number of overflow events per year for specified design conditions consistent with II.C.4.a.i of the CSO Control Policy; or

2. A minimum percentage capture of combined sewage by volume for treatment under specified design conditions consistent with II.C.4.a.ii. of the CSO Control Policy; or

3. A minimum removal of the mass pollutants discharged for specified design conditions consistent with II.C.4. a. iii of the CSO Control Policy; or

4. Performance standards and requirements that are consistent with II.C.4.b. of the Policy.

Reference CSO Control Policy, FR/Vol. 59, No.79/ Tuesday, April 19, 1994/Notices reference page 18692.

The draft permit contains a re-opener clause that authorizes EPD to reopen and modify the permit upon determination that the CSO controls fail to meet water quality standards or protect designated uses.

The conditions of the permits are based on Georgia's Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-6, and the Official Code of Georgia Annotated.

Requirements in the permits are based on Discharge Monitoring Report data and the permit applications. The permittee submitted an updated application to EPD on November 8, 2012 for the East Area CSS.

4. REQUESTED VARIANCES OR ALTERNATIVES TO REQUIRED STANDARDS

Not applicable

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF PROPOSED EFFLUENT LIMITS AND COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES (if applicable)

See attached draft permit.

The proposed effluent limitations will become effective immediately upon permit issuance.

For each wet weather event, the permittee must report:

Flow (MG)
Temperature (°C)
Ammonia (as N)
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand
Total Suspended Solids
Total Phosphorus (as P)
Whole Effluent Toxicity (once/5 years)
Rainfall: amount (inches/day)
Total Recoverable Metals: Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Zinc
Stream Hardness

The permit contains effluent limitations for:

pH
Ammonia (as N)
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)
Fecal Coliform Bacteria

See specifics below

Flow

The permittee must monitor flow on a continuous basis.

Temperature (°C)

The permittee must monitor temperature and report the minimum, maximum and monthly average results.

Ammonia (Total as N)

The permittee must monitor ammonia as nitrogen for each discharge event.

5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

The permittee must monitor BOD for each discharge event.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

The permittee must monitor TSS for each discharge event.

Total Phosphorus (as P)

The permittee must monitor total phosphorus for each discharge event.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria

The limitations are a monthly geometric average of 200 colonies per 100 mL of sample from May through October with a daily maximum of 2000 colonies per 100 mL. During the months November through April the limitations are 1000 colonies per 100 mL with a daily maximum of 4,000 colonies per 100 mL.

pH

The effluent limitation for pH is 6-9 standard units (SU).

Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)

The City of Atlanta uses chlorine for disinfection and the draft permit has a daily maximum TRC effluent limit of 0.10 mg/L.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

A requirement for acute whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing has been added in order to determine if toxic substances are present in toxic amounts. EPD will evaluate the results of the WET test and if effluent toxicity is found to be present, EPD may require the permittee to conduct further evaluations for toxicity.

Anti-Backsliding

The limits in this permit are in compliance with the 40 C.F.R. 122.44(l), which requires a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit.

Other permit requirements and conditions:

Long Term Control Plan (LTCP)

Municipalities that have combined sewer systems must develop CSO LTCPs to provide for full compliance with the Clean Water Act and to meet water quality standards.

The current permit contains provisions for the permittee to meet the nine minimum controls (NMCs) in accordance with Phase I requirements under the CSO Control policy.

The City has implemented a LTCP by constructing improvements to its Combined Sewage Control Facilities including providing more storage and treatment capacity in accordance with the Remedial Measures Plan (Phase II under the CSO Control policy).

Under Post-Phase II of the CSO Control policy, the permittee will continue with the NMCs and proper operation and implementation of the CSO controls. This draft permit contains requirements for the permittee to maintain the NMCs to comply with the Clean Water Act, and to meet the water quality standards for the State of Georgia contained in Chapter 391-3-6-.03 of the Rules.

Integrated Planning

EPD has decided to utilize the Integrated Planning approach to strengthen the permits for the Atlanta CSS. This approach is to optimize the treatment of combined sewage at the WRCs and WQCFs and thereby reduce the portion of combined sewage treated by the CSS control facilities. The approach includes identification, evaluation and implementation of effective technologies, especially green infrastructure. It also includes ordinances to reduce the volume of combined sewage discharged from the CSS control facilities. Finally, it includes best management practices (BMPs) to control impacts from stormwater runoff.

Metals

The draft permit contains monitoring requirements for total recoverable metals as does the current permit.

The permittee is also required to evaluate metals data and the effectiveness of controls, and continue to revise, develop and implement metals control BMPs and programs in an iterative manner to ensure that WQS for metals are met. Further, the permit contains a re-opener clause that allows EPD to reopen the permit to include chemical specific limits for those metals identified to exceed instream criteria.

In summary, the following provisions are in place to address metals in the permit:

- The permittee must engage in Integrated Planning to identify, evaluate and implement specific BMPs, ordinances and green infrastructures to reduce the total quantity of metals discharged from the CSS.
- The permittee must monitor for metals (Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, and Zinc) at each permitted discharge point for each permitted discharge event.
- The permit contains a reopener clause to address metals during the permit cycle.
- The permit requires Whole Effluent Toxicity monitoring.
- The permit requires a Water Effects Ratio analysis for metals.
- The permit requires a Biotic Ligand Model analysis for copper.

Non-Metals

Dichlorobromonmethane, Chloroform and bis (2-ethylhethyl) phthalate were detected in the data submitted with the permit application. Based upon the evaluation, the instream concentrations for Dichlorobromonmethane, Chloroform and bis (2-ethylhethyl) phthalate were less than 50% of the applicable instream criteria. Therefore, there is no reasonable potential for these constituents to cause or contribute to a water quality standards violation in the receiving stream. Therefore, no monitoring requirements for the above constituents were added to the draft permit.

Performance Standards

This section has been revised from the current permit to remove the performance indicator of percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids. Percent removal is not a good indicator of whether the CSOs are performing as designed. The system was not designed to meet the described percent removal, therefore using it as a performance measure would be inaccurate. Further the CSO policy states that CSOs are not subject to secondary treatment regulations applicable to publicly owned treatment works. The 85% removal requirement is a secondary treatment requirement applicable to a POTW (40 CFR §133.102).

Biosolids

The permittee has a process where solids are screened out at the CSCFs. The screenings are hauled to a permitted solid waste landfill.

Water Effect Ratio (WER)

The permit contains a schedule for the permittee to conduct a WER within eighteen (18) months of permit issuance. The WER will allow the City to determine site specific criteria for metals for the protection of aquatic life. Site specific criteria are allowed by the regulations and are subject to EPA review and approval.

Biotic Ligand Model (BLM)

The permit contains provisions for the permittee to run a BLM for copper. The BLM is a metal bioavailability model that uses the characteristics of the receiving water body to develop site-specific water quality criteria. The permit contains a schedule for the permittee to submit the results of the BLM within eighteen months.

Technology Based Effluent Limitation Calculations:

Calculations used to determine limits include:

Flow: Weekly average flow = Monthly average flow X 1.25

Calculations used to determine limits for conventional pollutants include the following:

Monthly average kg/day = [Monthly Flow (MGD) x Monthly concentration (mg/L) x 8.34] / 2.2

Weekly average kg/day = [Weekly Flow (MGD) x Monthly concentration (mg/L) x 8.34] /2.2

lb/day = MGD X mg/L X 8.34

kg/day = (lb/day)/2.2

Reporting

The address to send the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) is:

Environmental Protection Division
Watershed Protection Branch
Compliance and Enforcement Program
2 MLK, Jr. Dr., Suite 1152 East
Atlanta, GA 30334

Operator Certification

The person responsible for the daily operation of the CSO WQCF and the CSCFs must be a Class I Certified Operator.

6. REQUESTED VARIANCES OR ALTERNATIVES TO REQUIRED STANDARDS

Not applicable

7. EFFECTIVE DATE OF PROPOSED EFFLUENT LIMITS AND COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE (if applicable)

The effluent limitations will become effective immediately upon permit issuance.

8. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AND EFFLUENT STANDARDS APPLIED TO THE DISCHARGE

Drinking Water

1. Bacteria - For the months of May through October, when water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, fecal coliform not to exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 mL based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. Should water quality and sanitary studies show fecal coliform levels from non-human sources exceed 200/100 mL (geometric mean) occasionally, then the allowable geometric mean fecal coliform shall not exceed 300 per 100 mL in lakes and reservoirs and 500 per 100 mL in free flowing freshwater streams. For the months of November through April, fecal coliform not to exceed a geometric mean of 1,000 per 100 mL based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours and not to exceed a maximum of 4,000 per 100 mL for any sample.

2. Dissolved Oxygen - A daily average of 6.0 mg/L and no less than 5.0 mg/L at all times for water designated as trout streams by the Wildlife Resources Division. A daily average of 5.0 mg/L and no less than 4.0 mg/L at all times for waters supporting warm water species of fish.

3. pH - Within the range of 6.0 to 8.5.

4. Temperature - Not to exceed 90°F. At no time is the temperature of the receiving waters to be increased more than 5°F above intake temperature except that in estuarine waters the increase will not be more than 1.5°F.

Recreation

1. Bacteria - Fecal coliform not to exceed the following geometric means based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours: Coastal waters of 100 per 100 mL and all other recreational waters 200 per 100 mL. Should water quality and sanitary studies show natural fecal coliform levels exceed 200/100 mL (geometric mean) occasionally, in high quality recreational waters, then the allowable geometric mean fecal coliform level shall not exceed 300 per 100 mL in lakes and reservoirs and 500 per 100 mL in free flowing freshwater streams.

2. Dissolved Oxygen - A daily average of 6.0 mg/L and no less than 5.0 mg/L at all times for water designated as trout streams by the Wildlife Resources Division. A daily average of 5.0 mg/L and no less than 4.0 mg/L at all times for waters supporting warm water species of fish.

3. pH - Within the range of 6.0 to 8.5.

4. Temperature - Not to exceed 90°F. At no time is the temperature of the receiving waters to be increased more than 5°F above intake temperature except that in estuarine waters the increase will not be more than 1.5°F.

Trout Streams

1. Temperature - There shall be no elevation of natural stream temperature for Primary Trout Waters; 2°F or less elevation for Secondary Trout Waters.

2. No person shall construct an impoundment on Primary Trout Waters, except on streams with drainage basins less than 50 acres upstream of the impoundment. Impoundments on streams with drainage basins less than 50 acres must be approved by the Division.

3. No person shall construct an impoundment on Secondary Trout Waters without the approval of the Division.

9. PROCEDURES FOR THE FORMULATION OF FINAL DETERMINATIONS

a. Comment Period

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) proposes to issue an NPDES permit to this applicant subject to the effluent limitations and special conditions outlined above. These determinations are tentative.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Watershed Protection Branch
Wastewater Regulatory Program
2 MLK, Jr. Dr., Suite 1152 East
Atlanta, GA 30334

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the determinations are invited to submit same

in writing to the EPD address above or via e-mail at EPDcomments@dnr.state.ga.us, within 30 days of the fact sheet date. All comments received prior to that date will be considered in the formulation of final determinations regarding the application. The permit application number should be placed on the envelope next to the above address and also at the top of the first page of comments.

b. Public Hearing

Any applicant, affected state or interstate agency, the Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or any other interested agency, person or group of persons may request a public hearing with respect to an NPDES permit application if such request is filed within thirty (30) days following the date of the public notice for such application. Such request must indicate the interest of the party filing the request, the reasons why a hearing is requested, and those specific portions of the application or other NPDES form or information to be considered at the public hearing. The Director shall hold a hearing if he determines that there is sufficient public interest in holding such a hearing. If a public hearing is held, notice of same shall be provided at least thirty (30) days in advance of the hearing date.

The permit application, draft permit; comments received and other information are available for review at the Wastewater Regulatory Program, 2 MLK Jr. Drive, Suite 1152 East, Atlanta, Georgia 30334 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

In the event that a public hearing is held, both oral and written comments will be accepted; however, for the accuracy of the record, written comments are encouraged. The Director or a designee reserves the right to fix reasonable limits on the time allowed for oral statements and such other procedural requirements, as deemed appropriate.

Following a public hearing, the Director, unless it is decided to deny the permit, may make such modifications in the terms and conditions of the proposed permit as may be appropriate and shall issue the permit. Notice of issuance or denial will be circulated to those persons or groups who participated in the hearing; to those persons or groups who submitted written comments to the Director on the proposed permit within thirty (30) days from the date of the public notice of the application for permit; and to all persons or groups included on the EPD mailing list.

c. Contested Hearings

Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by the issuance or denial of a permit by the Director of EPD may petition the Director for a hearing if such petition is filed in the office of the Director within thirty (30) days from the date of notice of such permit issuance or denial. Such hearing shall be held in accordance with the EPD Rules, Water Quality Control, subparagraph 391-3-6-.01.

Petitions for a contested hearing must include the following:

1. The name and address of the petitioner;

2. The grounds under which petitioner alleges to be aggrieved or adversely affected by the issuance or denial of a permit;

3. The reason or reasons why petitioner takes issue with the action of the Director;

4. All other matters asserted by petitioner which are relevant to the action in question.

d. Issuance of the Permit When No Public Hearing is Held

If no public hearing is held, and, after review of the written comments received, the Director determines that a permit should be issued and that the determinations as set forth in the proposed permit are substantially unchanged, the permit will be issued and will become final in the absence of a request for a contested hearing. Notice of issuance or denial will be circulated to those persons who submitted written comments to the Director on the proposed permit within thirty (30) days from the date of the public notice of such proposed permit; and to all persons or groups included on the EPD mailing list.

If no public hearing is held, but the Director determines, after a review of the written comments received, that a permit should be issued but that substantial changes in the proposed permit are warranted, public notice of the revised determinations will be given and written comments accepted in the same manner as the initial notice of application was given and written comments accepted pursuant to EPD Rules, Water Quality Control, subparagraph 391-3-6-.06(7) (b). The Director shall provide an opportunity for public hearing on the revised determinations. Such opportunity for public hearing and the issuance or denial of a permit thereafter shall be in accordance with the procedures as are set forth above.

PERMIT NO. GA0037168

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Georgia Laws 1964, p. 416, as amended), hereinafter called the State Act; the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S. C. 1251 et seq.), hereinafter called the Federal Act; and the Rules and Regulations promulgated pursuant to each of these Acts,

City of Atlanta
Department of Watershed Management
72 Marietta Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30335

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at its East Area CSS treatment facilities located in Atlanta, Georgia

1) East Area (Intrenchment Creek) Water Quality Control Facility (WQCF) - 1510 Key Road, SE
2) Custer Avenue Combined Sewage Control Facility (CSCF)– Custer and Woodland Avenue, SE

to receiving waters

(1 & 2) Intrenchment Creek tributary to the South River

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in the permit and with the statements and supporting information submitted with the application.

This permit shall become effective on XXXX XX, XXXX.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight XXXX XX, XXXX.

Issued this X day of XXXX XXXX.

DRAFT

Director,
Environmental Protection Division

revised draft

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PART I PERMIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

EPD is the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

The Federal Act referred to is The Clean Water Act.

The State Act referred to is The Water Quality Control Act (Act No. 870).

The State Rules referred to are The Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control (Chapter 391-3-6).

A. CONDITIONS

1. DEFINITIONS

a. Code: the Official Code of Georgia Annotated.

b. Combined Sewage: Combined sanitary wastewater and stormwater runoff within a combined sewer system.

c. Combined Sewage Overflow (CSO): The discharge of combined sewage from a combined sewer system into waters of the State at a point prior to receiving minimum treatment.

d. Combined Sewer Overflow Event: The CSOs from a number of points in the combined sewer system during wet weather flow conditions from a single event. For example: If wet weather flow conditions result in overflows from several different outfalls within the CSS, this is considered one overflow event. For the purpose of this permit, the East Area Combined Sewer System (CSS) includes the Custer Avenue Combined Sewage Control Facility (CSCF) and Intrenchment Creek (East Area) WQCF.

e. Combined Sewer System (CSS): A wastewater collection system owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the CWA) which conveys both sanitary wastewaters and stormwater through a single-pipe system to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR Part 403.3(p).

f. Composite Sample: A sample consisting of a combination of subsamples collected during a discharge sampling event. Composite samples shall be collected on a flow proportional basis.

g. Combined Sewage Control Facility: A facility designed and constructed to control, treat, and release combined sewage prior to discharge to waters of the State under an NPDES permit. The following facilities are the combined sewer control facilities covered by this permit: East Area (Intrenchment Creek) WQCF and the Custer Avenue Combined Sewage Control Facility.

h. Design Storm Event: The volume and duration of a rainfall event used to determine the design and size of the current combined sewage system and/or the Combined Sewage Control Facilities.

i. Discharge Sampling Event: A discharge event that lasts at least fifty (50) minutes, and which occurs not less than forty-eight hours since the end of the last such discharge event.

j. Dry Weather Flow Conditions: Hydraulic flow conditions within the CSS resulting from domestic sewage, groundwater infiltration, commercial and industrial wastewaters, stormwater, or a combination thereof, during a period when there has been less than 0.1 inches of precipitation in the preceding 24-hour period.

k. Dry Weather Overflow: A discharge from the CSS that occurs during dry weather flow conditions. Dry weather overflows are prohibited under this permit.

l. EPD: The Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

m. Effluent Limitation: Any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged from point sources into waters of the State.

n. Effluent Sampling Point: Sampling points for the Combined Sewage Control Facilities should be the same locations specified in the "Sampling and Monitoring Plan for the East Area Combined Sewer Overflow Control Facilities" (herein Sampling Plan) as approved by EPD.

o. Federal Act: The Clean Water Act.

p. Floatables Debris or Floatables: Organic and inorganic waste materials and trash that float on top of or are suspended within the water column.

q. Grab Sample: An individual sample collected from a single location at a specific point in time.

r. Minimum Treatment: The treatment of combined sewage, as defined in the CSO Control Policy (April 1994) which includes a minimum of primary clarification or equivalent treatment (removal of floatable and settleable solids may be achieved by any combination of treatment technologies or methods that are shown to be equivalent to primary clarification), solids or floatables disposal and disinfection of effluent, including removal of harmful disinfection chemical residuals, prior to discharge to waters of the State.

s. Management, Operation and Maintenance (MOMs) Plans: A set of plans that at a minimum address those processes and procedures necessary to maintain and operate the combined sewage control facilities and combined sewer system in a manner developed to ensure permit compliance.

t. Permitted Discharge: The treated effluent that is discharged from the outfall conveyance structure of a Combined Sewage Control Facility into waters of the State that has received at least minimum treatment.

u. POTW: Publicly owned treatment works as defined in 40 CFR Part 403.3(q).

v. Sampling Point (Effluent): The point at which the Combined Sewage Control Facility discharges to waters of the State, as specified in the Sampling Plan.

w. State Act: The Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. Chapter 12-5-20, et seq.)

x. State Rules: The Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control (Chapter 391-3-6).

y. Water Quality Control Facility (WQCF): A Combined Sewage Control Facility providing additional treatment to remove sediments. For the purposes of this permit, this includes the East Area (Intrenchment Creek) WQCF.

z. Wet Weather Flow Conditions: Hydraulic flow conditions within a combined sewer system resulting from an event of greater than 0.1 inches of precipitation within a 24-hour period.

2. TECHNOLOGY-BASED REQUIREMENTS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The permittee shall implement the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). At a minimum, BAT should include the Nine Minimum Controls (NMC). The nine minimum controls are operations and procedures designed to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of combined sewer overflows and their effects on receiving water quality. The permittee shall comply with the following technology-based requirements:

1) Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall implement proper operation and maintenance programs for the CSS and all Combined Sewage Control Facility to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of facility discharges. The permittee shall perform regular combined sewer inspections; sewer, catch basin, and regulator cleaning; equipment and combined sewer system repair or replacement, where necessary; and disconnection of illegal connections.

The permittee shall keep a written schedule and documentation of all combined sewer inspections; sewer, catch basin, and regulator cleaning; equipment and combined sewer system repair or replacement conducted. These records shall be kept available for EPD inspection.

2) Maximize the Use of the Collection System for Storage

The permittee shall implement procedures that will maximize use of the collection system for wastewater storage that can be accommodated by the storage capacity of the collection system in order to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of facility discharges.

3) Review and Modification of Pretreatment Programs

The permittee shall review and modify, as appropriate, its existing pretreatment program to minimize impacts of discharges from non-domestic users.

4) Maximization of Flow to the Water Reclamation Center (WRC) for Treatment

The permittee shall operate the WRC at maximum treatable flow during all wet weather flow conditions to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of discharges from the Combined Sewage Control Facility. The permittee shall deliver all flows to the WRC within the constraints of the conveyance capacity of the system and the treatment capacity of the facility. The permittee shall operate the East Area (Intrenchment Creek) WQCF at maximum treatable flow once capacity at the WRC is reached and storage in the collection system is maximized in order to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of discharges from the Combined Sewage Control Facility.

5) Prohibition of CSOs during Dry Weather

Dry weather overflows are prohibited. Each dry weather overflow must be reported to the permitting authority as the permittee becomes aware of the overflow. When the permittee detects a dry weather overflow, the permittee shall begin corrective action immediately. The permittee shall inspect the dry weather overflow each subsequent day until the overflow has been eliminated.

6) Control of Solids and Floatable Materials

The permittee shall implement measures to control and prevent solid and floatable materials in discharges from the Combined Sewage Control Facility.

7) Pollution Prevention

The permittee shall implement a pollution prevention program focused on reducing the impact of combined sewage discharges on the receiving waters. The permittee shall submit to EPD annually (each June) a report and certification of its pollution prevention program that includes at a minimum how the program was implemented and a summary of what measures were taken to implement or enhance the program during the previous year.

8) Public Notification

The permittee shall implement a public notification process to inform citizens of when and where CSOs occur. The process shall include the following:

a. A public information program to inform the public of the occurrence of CSOs into the receiving stream; and

b. Signs posted in clear view at the Combined Sewage Control Facility outfalls, and at all public points of access to the receiving stream for at least the first half mile downstream of the Combined Sewage Control Facility.

9) Monitoring the facility outfalls to evaluate the efficacy of facility operations.

3. WATER QUALITY BASED CRITERIA

The CSO discharge(s) from the WQCF and the Combined Sewage Control Facilities must adhere to the following criteria and the general criteria for all Waters of the State found in Chapter 391-3-6-.03(5) of the Rules.

a. All waters shall be free from materials associated with municipal or domestic sewage, industrial waste or any other waste which will settle to form sludge deposits that become putrescent, unsightly, or otherwise objectionable and interfere with legitimate water uses;

b. All waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris associated with municipal or domestic sewage, industrial waste or other discharges in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or to interfere with legitimate water uses;

c. All waters shall be free from material related to municipal, industrial or other discharges with produce turbidity, color, odor, or other objectionable conditions which interfere with legitimate water uses;

d. All waters shall be free from turbidity which results in a substantial visual contrast on a water body; and

e. All waters shall be free from toxic, corrosive, acidic, or caustic substances discharged from municipalities, industrial or other sources, such as non-point sources, concentrations, or combinations, which are harmful to humans and animals or is hazardous or toxic to aquatic life.

4. ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR THE EAST WQCF AND THE COMBINED SEWAGE CONTROL FACILITIES (001-002)

a. No more than a three year long-term rolling average of four (4) combined sewer overflow events is allowed from the CSS. An overflow event is one or more overflows from a CSS that does not receive minimum treatment. Any overflow events exceeding the long-term rolling average of four overflow events that occur without receiving minimum treatment shall be considered a violation of the permit. The permittee shall notify EPD in writing within thirty (30) days of any occurrence of an overflow which causes the average to be exceeded.

b. Grab samples shall be collected at the sampling point during the first 50 to 60 minute interval following the initiation of discharge and at 24 hour intervals thereafter for the duration of the effluent discharge event.

c. Composite samples shall be collected at the sampling point (s) beginning the first 50 to 60 minute interval following the initiation of discharge and collected hourly thereafter continuing until the discharge stops. With each composite sample collection period, the sample period is not to exceed 24 hours.

d. Fecal Coliform Bacteria Sampling: The permittee shall collect a grab sample from each discharge event from the Combined Sewage Control Facilities. One grab sample shall be collected within the 50 to 60 minute period following the initiation of a discharge event and once during each successive 24-hour period of continuous discharge until the discharge stops. The monthly average fecal coliform concentration shall be calculated as a geometric mean of at least 4 grab samples

collected over the calendar month at intervals of not less than 24 hours. Since at least four samples are needed to calculate a monthly average value, if fewer than four grab samples are taken as described above, the permittee is to report "not applicable" on the discharge monitoring report for the monthly average fecal coliform bacteria concentration and will report all values.

e. Total Residual Chlorine Sampling: The permittee shall collect a grab sample from each discharge event from the East WCQF and the Combined Sewage Control Facility. One grab sample shall be collected within the 50 to 60 minute period following the initiation of a discharge event and once during each successive 24-hour period of continuous discharge until the discharge stops. The permittee shall report the result of every grab sample for total residual chlorine on its Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

f. The permittee shall dispose of any solids and screening materials accumulated by disposal in an approved municipal solid waste landfill or by an alternative method approved by EPD.

5. SAMPLING PLAN UPDATE

The permittee shall implement the Sampling Plan that was approved by EPD on July 17, 2012. Any revisions to the plan shall be submitted to EPD for review and approval prior to implementation. EPD may request revisions to the plan as needed to ensure compliance with this permit.

6. CSS ANNUAL REPORT

The permittee shall submit an annual report for events from the preceding year (January – December) that provides a summary of actions, activities, and measures taken by the permittee to comply with the terms of this permit.

The annual report, at a minimum, shall contain the following:

a. A summary of the frequency, duration and volume of the discharges for the past calendar year.

b. A summary identifying any CSO discharge events.

c. The report shall contain a summary of all the actions and steps taken to implement the NMCs and their effectiveness.

d. An evaluation and progress report on implementation of the NMCs containing details of any necessary revisions needed to the NMC.

e. A summary of compliance with the NMCs.

f. Summaries of any permit violations and corrective actions.

g. A summary of monitoring data collected for the Combined Sewage Control Facility outfalls.

7. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The permittee shall maintain its existing Management Operations and Maintenance (MOM) Plans for the Combined Sewage Control Facility. The permittee shall review the plans annually and update if necessary. These updated plans shall address activities to maintain and operate efficiently all treatment or control facilities and related equipment installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with this permit.

The plan shall include the following:

a. A schedule of maintenance, frequency of inspections, a description and schedule of regular equipment maintenance of all structures to ensure proper working condition (including mechanical screens, screens for grit removal, chemical feed systems, mechanical rake systems, tunnels, etc.)

b. A plan for regular inspection to prevent dry weather overflows from occurring.

c. A description and inspection schedule of each tunnel and catch basin maintenance.

d. Information regarding recordkeeping and staffing, including the title of a designated individual responsible for inspection and maintenance of the CSS.

8. INTEGRATED PLANNING

The permittee shall develop and implement an Integrated Plan (IP) for all municipal stormwater, wastewater and combined sewer systems for the City of Atlanta that provides mechanisms, including innovative technologies and green infrastructure projects, where appropriate that, along with compliance with conditions of this permit, protect human health and improve water quality. Potential projects to be evaluated for green infrastructure control may include but are not limited to; disconnection of impervious surfaces, downspout disconnection, catch basin retrofits, detention basins, curb extension swales, vegetated swales, stormwater planters, street trees and other urban reforestation, biofiltration, rain gardens and cisterns, land use preservation (e.g, wetlands, parks, forests), permeable pavement, bioretention cells, rainfall harvesting, local ordinances addressing stormwater runoff control and public education. The evaluation may also identify green infrastructure and other practices currently being planned for implementation or recently implemented by the permittee. The IP is a dynamic document which will be reviewed, revised and updated as the permittee develops new information and identifies differing needs and priorities.

a. The permittee shall include the following elements in its IP:

i. A description of existing wastewater and stormwater systems;

ii. A process for stakeholder involvement that provides the opportunity for input;

iii. A process for identifying, evaluating and selecting green infrastructure projects and stormwater management projects and for proposing implementation schedules which address:

1. The use of sustainable infrastructure planning approaches;

2. The use of a systematic approach to incorporate green infrastructure and other innovative measures;

3. The identification of criteria, including those related to sustainability, to be used for comparing alternative projects and a description of the process used to compare alternatives and select priorities;

4. The identification of alternative projects, including projected pollutant reductions, benefits to receiving waters and other environmental and public health benefits associated with each alternative;

5. An analysis of alternatives that document the criteria used, the projects selected and the reason that the projects were selected;

6. A description of the relative priorities of the projects selected; and

7. The identification of planned or recently implemented green infrastructure practices and innovative technologies including ordinances.

iv. A process for evaluating the performance of all projects or ordinances identified in the plan once those projects or ordinances have been implemented. Performance measures shall include the following (unless such performance measure is infeasible for the implemented project or ordinance):

1. Evaluation of monitoring data;

2. Information developed during pilot and other studies, proposed;

3. A monitoring program to address the effectiveness of controls;

4. Compliance monitoring to include an evaluation of green infrastructure and other innovative measures to inform adaptive design; and

5. Estimated volume of stormwater diverted from or not discharged to the Combined Sewer System as a result of the projects.

v. A process for improvements to the plan that includes a process for identifying evaluating and selecting proposed new projects or modifications to ongoing or planned projects.

b. The IP shall at minimum incorporate:

i. Specific provisions to address discharges from the Combined Sewage Control Facilities such that such discharges do not cause or contribute to water quality standards violations for total dissolved metals (cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc). The permittee shall develop an iterative process of implementing projects. Those provisions may incorporate an iterative process employing adaptive management. If the iterative process is employed, it should include development of a schedule for implementing appropriate projects and an assessment of the proposed projects to evaluate their effectiveness such that the discharges from the Combined Sewage Control Facilities do not cause or contribute to a water quality standard violation for total dissolved metals

(cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc). The permittee shall assess those projects to make determinations as to whether the chosen projects will be sufficient such that discharges from the Combined Sewage Control Facilities do not cause or contribute to a water quality standards violation for total dissolved metals (cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc). The permittee shall also utilize alternative projects to meet the goals. The IP shall include an iterative process to assess their effectiveness so that progress toward meeting the goal of discharges from the Combined Sewage Control Facilities not causing or contributing to water quality standards violations for metals (cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc) is achieved.

ii. Green infrastructure best management practices (BMPs) to help reduce combined sewer overflows.

iii. Green infrastructure control measures that are designed to reduce the volume of runoff entering the collection system and reduce overflows and discharges from the Combined Sewage Control Facility.

iv. Green infrastructure control measures that reduce the discharge of solids and floatable materials.

v. Projects that are designed to reduce the magnitude, frequency and duration of combined sewer overflows and discharges.

vi. The use of innovative technology approaches and practices that provide for the use of sustainable solutions by managing stormwater as a resource.

vii. Innovative practices and technologies designed to protect human health and the environment and improve water quality.

c. The IP will be implemented according to the following schedule.

Upon issuance of this Permit, the permittee shall begin developing an IP.

Within six (6) months of the issuance date of this Permit, the permittee shall submit to EPD an outline and strategy for the development of an integrated plan that addresses the items above.

Within twelve (12) months of the issuance date of the Permit, the permittee shall submit to EPD its data compilation and inventory analysis that identifies projects under consideration. The data analysis shall specifically address metals (cadmium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc), identifying the likely source(s) of the metals and contain specific plans to address the metals being discharged by the CSS. The permittee shall further identify other (or new) sources as information becomes available.

Within eighteen (18) months of the issuance date of the permit, the permittee shall submit to EPD a report that outlines the progress towards completing the development of its IP. The report shall include a schedule that outlines progress towards incorporating the principals and elements required in the IP, identify green infrastructure projects and describe what work remains to be completed in order to complete the IP.

Within twenty-four (24) months of the issuance date of the permit, the permittee shall submit to EPD an approvable IP along with a schedule of plan implementation.

Once the IP has been submitted and approved by EPD in accordance with the above schedule, any substantive revisions to the IP shall be submitted to EPD for approval. The IP shall be enforceable through this permit.

9. REOPENER CLAUSE

This permit may be modified or revoked and reissued as provided pursuant to 391-3-6.06 (12) of the Rules to:

a. Include new or revised conditions developed to comply with any State Law or regulation that addresses the CSS that is adopted or promulgated subsequent to the effective date of the permit;

b. Include new or revised conditions if new information, not available at the time of permit issuance, indicates that the any controls imposed under the permit have failed to attain State water quality standards;

c. Include new or revised conditions based on new information generated from the long-term control plan or integrated plan for the CSS; or

d. Include effluent limitations for total recoverable metals if integrated planning does not adequately address total recoverable metals. EPD may review the monitoring results for total recoverable metals reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by the permittee. Should the results indicate that total recoverable metals are present at levels of concern, EPD may reopen the permit to include chemical specific limits for those metals identified.

B. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. EAST AREA WQCF (INTRENCHMENT CREEK 001)

The permittee is authorized to discharge from the East Area (Intrenchment Creek) WQCF as a result of wet weather events. There shall be no dry weather discharges. The following parameters shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below effective on the date of issuance and continuing until the permit expiration. The approved sampling point is located in the box culvert below the discharge from the control facility and above the juncture with the open channel. The sampling location shall be identified as 001 and shall be clearly marked.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MG)	Report total flow of each discharge event and total hours of discharge	Each Discharge Event (1)	Continuous	Effluent
Temperature (°C)	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab	Effluent
Ammonia, as N	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Composite (4)	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	0.10 (2)	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab	Effluent
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (#/100ml) May – October November – April	200 (monthly avg) (3) 2,000 (daily max) 1,000 (monthly avg) (3) 4,000 (daily max)	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab	Effluent
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Composite (4)	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Composite (4)	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Composite (4)	Effluent
Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)	Report NOEC (5)	One/Five Years	Composite (4)	Effluent
pH (Standard Units)	6.0 - 9.0	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab	Effluent
Rainfall (6)	Report Inches	Each Discharge Event (1)	Measure	N/A
Duration of Discharge	Report Hours	Each Discharge Event (1)	Record	N/A

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

B. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS CONTINUED – EAST AREA WQCF (METALS MONITORING)

Parameter	Effluent Limitations mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Recoverable Cadmium [7]	Report each sample	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Total Recoverable Copper [7]	Report each sample	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Total Recoverable Lead [7]	Report each sample	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Total Recoverable Nickel [7]	Report each sample	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Total Recoverable Zinc [7]	Report each sample	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Hardness [8]	Report each sample	Each Discharge Event [1]	Grab	Effluent

(1) The permittee shall take samples during each facility discharge event. The permittee shall report the result of each composite and each grab sample on its discharge monitoring reports.

(2) This is a daily maximum limitation for TRC.

(3) The permittee shall report the monthly average geometric mean values, if applicable.

(4) A single composite sample shall be collected at the designated sampling location and each discrete sampling period shall not exceed 24 hours. Each sample must be taken at 24 hour intervals, or remaining portion thereof until the end of the discharge event.

(5) The testing must include the most current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) acute aquatic toxicity testing manuals. The referenced document is entitled Methods for Measuring Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Edition, U.S. EPA, 821-R-02-012, October 2002. Definitive tests must be run on the same samples concurrently using both an invertebrate species (i.e., water flea, Ceriodaphnia dubia) and a vertebrate species (i.e., fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas) and shall include a dilution series equal to the instream wastewater concentration of 100%.

(6) The rainfall gauge is to be located near the discharge points. Rainfall may occur in other areas of the CSS and not be recorded at the rainfall gage of record. The permittee may use other rainfall data to demonstrate that a dry weather overflow has not occurred.

(7) Total recoverable cadmium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc shall be analyzed and the analytical methods used shall be sufficiently sensitive.

(8) Hardness samples shall be taken concurrently with each of the total recoverable metals and sampled downstream of the discharge event.

B. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

2. CUSTER AVENUE COMBINED SEWAGE CONTROL FACILITY (002)

The permittee is authorized to discharge from the Custer Avenue Combined Sewage Facility during wet weather events. There shall be no dry weather discharges. The following parameters shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below effective on the date of issuance and continuing until the permit expiration. The approved sampling point is located immediately below the control facility diversion dam on Intrenchment Creek. The sampling location shall be identified as 002 and shall be clearly marked.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MG)	Report total flow of each - discharge event and total hours of discharge	Each Discharge Event (1)	Continuous	Effluent
Temperature (°C)	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab	Effluent
Ammonia, as N	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab & Composite (4)	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	0.10 (2)	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab	Effluent
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (#/100ml) May – October November – April	200 (monthly avg) (3) 2,000 (daily max) 1,000 (monthly avg) (3) 4,000 (daily max)	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab	Effluent
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab & Composite (4)	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab & Composite (4)	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P	Report	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab & Composite (4)	Effluent
Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)(5)	Report NOEC	One/Five Years	Grab	Effluent
pH (Standard Units)	6.0 - 9.0	Each Discharge Event (1)	Grab	Effluent
Rainfall (6)	Report Inches	Each Discharge Event (1)	Measure	N/A
Duration of Discharge	Report Hours	Each Discharge Event (1)	Record	N/A

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

B. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS CONTINUED –CUSTER AVENUE (METALS MONITORING)

Parameter	Report in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Recoverable Cadmium [7]	Report	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Total Recoverable Copper [7]	Report	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Total Recoverable Lead [7]	Report	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Total Recoverable Nickel [7]	Report	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Total Recoverable Zinc [7]	Report	Each Discharge Event [1]	Composite [4]	Effluent
Hardness [8]	Report	Each Discharge Event [1]	Grab	Effluent

(1) The permittee shall take samples during each discharge event. The permittee shall report the result of each grab and composite sample on its discharge monitoring reports.

(2) This is a daily maximum limitation for TRC.

(3) The permittee shall report the monthly average geometric mean value.

(4) A single composite sample shall be collected at the designated sampling location and shall not exceed 24 hours. A composite sample must be taken every 24 hours until the end of the discharge event. If the discharge event lasts longer than 24 hours, another composite sample shall be taken.

(5) The testing must include the most current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) acute aquatic toxicity testing manuals. The referenced document is entitled Methods for Measuring Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Edition, U.S. EPA, 821-R-02-012, October 2002. Definitive tests must be run on the same samples concurrently using both an invertebrate species (i.e., water flea, Ceriodaphnia dubia) and a vertebrate species (i.e., fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas) and shall include a dilution series equal to the instream wastewater concentration of 100%.

(6) The rainfall gauge is to be located near the discharge points. Rainfall may occur in other areas of the CSS and not be recorded at the rainfall gage of record. The permittee may use other rainfall data to demonstrate that a dry weather overflow has not occurred.

(7) Total recoverable cadmium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc shall be analyzed and the analytical methods used shall be sufficiently sensitive.

(8) Hardness samples shall be taken concurrently with each of the total recoverable metals and sampled downstream of the discharge event.

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. EFFLUENT TOXICITY AND BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established by Section 307(a) of the Federal Act and with Chapter 391-3-6-.03 (5)(e) of the State Rules and may not discharge toxic pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are harmful to humans, animals, or aquatic life. If toxicity is suspected in the effluent, EPD may require the permittee to perform any of the following actions:

a. Acute biomonitoring tests;

b. Chronic biomonitoring tests;

c. Stream studies;

d. Priority pollutant analyses;

e. Toxicity reduction evaluations (TRE); or

f. Any other appropriate study.

EPD will specify the requirements and methodologies for performing any of these tests or studies, or consider for approval, the methodologies submitted by the permittee. Sample collection shall be representative of the Combined Sewage Control Facility hydrograph and shall at a minimum include a sample within the first thirty minutes of discharge and during the declining limb of the hydrograph.

Acute toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms", EPA 821-R-02-012, or the most current edition. Unless other concentrations are specified by EPD, the critical concentration used to determine toxicity in the biomonitoring tests will be the effluent instream wastewater concentration (IWC) based on the flow of the discharge during the first flush and the design storm event flow. Samples for toxicity testing are to be taken after the final treatment process. The endpoints that will be reported are the effluent concentration that is lethal to 50% of the test organisms (LC50) if the test is for acute toxicity and the no observed effect concentration (NOEC) of effluent if the test is for chronic toxicity.

The permittee must eliminate effluent toxicity and supply EPD with data and evidence to confirm toxicity elimination. When approved by EPD, all study plans and TRE plans will become part of the requirements of this permit.

2. FLOW MONITORING

a. The permittee shall have a primary flow-measuring device that is correctly installed and operable. Secondary flow measurements must be made using a continuous totalizer and an indicating recorder. Calibration of secondary instruments will be maintained to within 10% of the actual flow. Calibration shall be performed in accordance with accepted engineering practice on a quarterly basis. Records of the calibration checks shall be maintained.

b. If primary and secondary flow instruments malfunction or fail to maintain calibration as required in Part I.C.2.a., the flow shall be computed from manual measurements taken at the times specified for the collection of composite samples or as described in the approved sampling plan.

3. MONITORING PROCEDURES

All analytical methods, sample containers, sample preservation techniques, and sample holding times must be consistent with the techniques and procedures listed in 40 CFR Part 136 or as approved by EPD in the approved sampling plan. The analytical method used shall be sufficiently sensitive. The methods used must be applicable to the concentration ranges of the effluent samples.

4. RECORDING OF RESULTS

For each required parameter analyzed, the permittee shall record:

a. The exact place, date, and time of sampling, and the person(s) collecting the sample. For flow proportioned composite samples, this shall include the instantaneous flow and the corresponding volume of each sample aliquot, and other information relevant to document flow proportioning of composite samples;

b. The dates and times the analyses were performed;

c. The person(s) who performed the analyses;

d. The analytical procedures or methods used; and

e. The results of all required analyses.

5. DETECTION LIMIT REQUIREMENTS

All parameters will be analyzed using the appropriate detection limits as specified by EPD. If the results for a given sample are such that a parameter is not detected at or above the specified detection limit, a value of "not detected" will be reported for that sample and the detection limit will also be reported.

6. REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLING

Samples and measurements of the monitored waste shall be representative of the volume and nature of the waste stream. The permittee shall maintain a written sampling and monitoring schedule.

7. REPORTING

All reports or information submitted in compliance with this permit or requested by EPD must be signed by a principal executive officer, elected official, or other authorized representative. Required analytical results obtained by the permittee shall be summarized on an approved Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form and any additional Division specified forms. The permittee shall submit a DMR form for each of the facilities covered under this permit (i.e. East Area WQCF and the Custer Avenue Combined Sewage Facility). Monitoring results shall be submitted to EPD postmarked no later than the 15th

day of the month following the end of the reporting period. EPD may require in writing that additional monitoring results be reported.

8. ADDITIONAL MONITORING BY PERMITTEE

If the permittee monitors required parameters for the purposes of permit compliance at the locations designated in I.B. more frequently than required, the permittee shall analyze these samples using approved analytical methods specified in I.C.3. The results of this additional monitoring shall be included in calculating and reporting the values on the Discharge Monitoring Report forms. The permittee shall indicate the monitoring frequency on the report. The EPD may require in writing more frequent monitoring, or monitoring of other pollutants not specified in this permit.

9. RECORDS RETENTION

The permittee shall retain the following records:

a. All laboratory analyses performed including sample data, quality control data, standard curves, etc.;

b. Calibration and maintenance records of laboratory instruments;

c. DMR monitoring records and associated upstream and downstream monitoring records;

d. Sewer system operation and maintenance records;

e. Copies of all reports required by this permit; and

f. All data and information used to complete the application for this permit.

These records shall be maintained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by EPD written notification.

10. PENALTIES

Both the Federal and State Acts provide that any person who falsifies or tampers with any monitoring device or method required under this permit, or who makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record submitted or required by this permit shall, if convicted, be punished by a fine or by imprisonment or by both. The Acts include procedures for imposing civil penalties for violations or for negligent or intentional failure or refusal to comply with any final or emergency order of the Director of the EPD.

11. METALS ASSESSMENT AND DATA

The permittee shall conduct site specific studies for metals (specifically for total recoverable and dissolved cadmium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc).

This shall include conducting a total recoverable water-effect ratio (WER) for total recoverable and dissolved cadmium, lead, nickel, copper and zinc.

The WER must be completed in accordance with the following schedule:

a. Within three (3) months of the issuance date of this Permit, the permittee shall submit to EPD a plan to conduct a WER. The plan will become a part of this permit upon written approval by EPD.

b. At eight (8) and twelve (12) months of EPD's approval of the plan the permittee shall submit a report of progress to EPD.

c. Within eighteen (18) months of the issuance date of this Permit, the permittee shall submit an approvable WER to EPD.

EPD may re-open the permit to include site-specific effluent limitations based on the results of an approved WER.

For Total Recoverable Copper, the permittee shall submit a sampling plan and schedule to EPD, not to exceed eighteen (18) months, to use the Biotic Ligand Model (BLM) (EPA, 2003) to derive site-specific water quality criteria. The permittee shall gather data for temperature, pH, dissolved organic carbon, major cations (calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium), major anions (sulfate and chloride) and alkalinity to input into the model.

The BLM shall be completed in accordance with the following schedule:

a. Within three (3) months of the issuance date of this Permit, the permittee shall submit a sampling plan and schedule to conduct a BLM. The sampling plan shall include data that encompasses seasonal variations and weather conditions. The plan will become a part of this permit upon written approval by EPD.

b. Within one (1) month of EPD's approval of the sampling plan, the permittee shall begin sampling for the following: temperature, pH, dissolved organic carbon, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, sulfate and chloride at each sampling location outlined in the approved sampling plan.

c. At eight (8) and twelve (12) months after EPD's approval of the sampling plan, the permittee shall submit a report of progress to EPD.

d. Within eighteen (18) months of EPD's approval of the sampling plan, the permittee shall submit the results of the BLM to EPD.

EPD may re-open the permit to include site-specific effluent limitations for total recoverable copper based on the results of the BLM.

PART II GENERAL CONDITIONS

A. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. FACILITY OPERATION

The permittee shall maintain and operate efficiently the East Area (Intrenchment Creek) WQCF, the Custer Avenue Combine Sewer Control facility, and related equipment installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with this permit. Efficient operation and maintenance include effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. Back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems shall be operated only when necessary to achieve permit compliance.

2. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE

Any anticipated facility expansions or process modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants requires the submission of a new NPDES permit application. If the changes will not violate the permit effluent limitations, the permittee may notify EPD without submitting an application. The permit may then be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

3. NONCOMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION

If, for any reason the permittee does not comply with, or will be unable to comply with any effluent limitations specified in the permittee's NPDES permit, the permittee shall provide EPD with an oral report within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances followed by a written report within five (5) days of becoming aware of such condition. The written submission shall contain the following information:

a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

b. The period of noncompliance, including the exact date and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

c. The steps taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

4. ANTICIPATED NONCOMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION

The permittee shall give written notice to the EPD at least 10 days before:

a. Any planned changes in the permitted facility; or

b. Any activity which may result in noncompliance with the permit.